

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building

other name/site number: Lobaugh Building; Henry County Museum and Cultural Arts Center

2. Location

street & number: 203 West Franklin Street

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Clinton

vicinity: n/a

state: MO county: Henry

code: 083

zip code: 64735

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: building

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

 See continuation sheet.

Chick Blyden

25 July 91

Signature of certifying officer G. Tracy Mehan III, Director Date

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
 See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register _____
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register _____
- removed from the National Register _____
- other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Function or Use

Historic: <u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	Sub: <u>warehouse</u>
Current : <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>museum</u>

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification:

Romanesque

Other Description: _____

Materials: foundation limestone roof asphalt
 walls brick other metal

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance
=====

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : n/a

Areas of Significance: Architecture
 Commerce

Period(s) of Significance: 1886-1920 _____

Significant Dates: 1886 _____

Significant Person(s): n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Jungenfeld, E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

X See continuation sheet.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>432030</u>	<u>4247040</u>	B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

A part of Lots 21 and 22 in the Original Town of Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, described as beginning 10 feet west of the southeast corner of Lot 22, thence north 166 feet 8 inches; thence east 59.346 feet; thence south 22 feet; thence east 55 feet; thence south 18 feet; thence west 64.346 feet; thence south 126 feet 8 inches; thence west 50 feet to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes those portions of the two city lots that have been historically associated with the nominated property.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: See continuation sheet

Organization: _____ Date: _____

Street & Number: _____ Telephone: _____

City or Town: _____ State: ___ ZIP: _____

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Reflecting the Romanesque style that was popular during the late 19th century, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building (today known as the Henry County Museum and Cultural Arts Center) retains its original integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Constructed in 1886 of brick load bearing walls set on a limestone foundation and heavy wood framing with asphalt roof, the one (partial two) story building is located on an L-shaped lot situated off the northwest corner of the courthouse square facing on Franklin Street (Photo 1). Commercial buildings are located to the north, west, south, and east. The building retains original exterior features including its dramatic three stepped ascending parapet south wall topped with limestone caps, decorative ornaments, Eselohren (mule ears), stone lugsills, bands of voussoirs trimmed windows, limestone base, wood and metal bands defining the roofline and one-over-one double-hung semicircular arched windows. The general interior plan has also been retained. With its distinctive architectural style and open brick paved side courtyard (originally used for distribution and delivery service) the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building is a landmark in Clinton, Missouri.

Overall dimensions:

At its widest points, the Anheuser-Busch Brewery Association Building measures 42 feet (west to east) and 162 feet (south to north). The plan consists of four major first story rooms and two second story rooms (see plan). The front (south) facade measures 32 feet in height. The agent's office runs across the facade and measures 22 feet (south to north) and approximately 32 feet (west to east) (photos 9, 10 & 11). An assistant agent's office to the west has been subdivided in order to provide a restroom and a museum office.

To the north a second room measures 35 feet (south to north) and 32 feet (west to east) and was originally used as a soda factory and workroom (Photos 12, 13 & 14). Adjoining the soda factory to the east is a covered loading dock 12 feet (west to east) and 47 feet (south to north). The third room measures 34 feet (east to west) and 38 feet (south to north) and was originally used as a cooling room for beer. The second story of the third room has identical measurements to the first floor room below it and was originally used for ice storage.

The fourth and final room measures 18 feet (west to east) and 66 feet (south to north) and was originally used to stable horses (Photo 5). Adjoining the stable to the east is a covered dock 10 feet in width. This covered dock has been completely enclosed in recent times (photo 6). A small one-story concrete block addition has been added to the rear (north) elevation. The second story of the stable has identical measurements to the first floor room

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below it and was originally used for hay storage.

Construction materials and colors:

The museum is constructed of red brick walls 12 inches nominal thickness; foundations are of limestone laid in cement to the base of the first story (approximately 4') above grade at the front (south location). Decorative details are of brick, stone, metal and wood; all are in red brick and limestone color with white wood doors and windows trimmed in green. Asphalt roofs are basically flat with moderate pitch to scupper, gutters and downspouts. Roofs, second story floors and the agent's office floor are constructed of wood. The other first story floors are constructed of concrete.

Openings:

South Elevation: Three sets of windows and one doorway occupy the four bays of the facade elevation. Each set of windows consists of two pairs of

double-hung one-over-one light windows topped by a three-light semicircle window above. A double-leaf door occupies the far right bay and is also topped by a three-light semicircle window. All fenestration is recessed within semicircular arched openings; each opening is trimmed by a limestone lugsill and brick voussoirs accented by a limestone keystone (Photo 2).

East Elevation: The only window opening into the agent's office match the ones on the south elevation. The loading dock, which runs along a portion of the east elevation is supported by five posts. Its shed roof extends out over the brick courtyard. Fenestration beneath the roof of the loading dock consists of a door into the agent's office, a dutch door into the cooling room (Photo 4) and a pair of six-light double-leaf doors which provide access to the workroom/soda factory. These doors are flanked by two sets of six-light windows; both the windows and doors are topped by six-light transoms.

Second story fenestration above the cooling room consists of a dutch door flanked by a window on each side and three sets of louvered vents at the cornice line (Photo 5). The dock off the stables, which has been enclosed with vertical siding in recent years divided into five bays (Photo 6). Three of the five bays contain two pairs of six-over-six double-hung windows. A fourth bay contains a pair of double-leaf doors with a four-light transom above. The far left bay of the dock encompasses a one-story room original to the stables; its exterior wall is covered with stucco and is pierced by one small double-hung window. Fenestration on the second story of the stables consists of a window, dutch door and two louvered vents.

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North Elevation: A narrow space (approximately 2 feet) separates the Anheuser-Busch Building from the building to the north. No openings are present.

West Elevation: Most of the west elevation is obscured by an adjoining building (Photo 8). Access between the two buildings is provided by a door cut into the workroom. Fenestration on the west elevation of the stables consists of seven multilight windows and one door (Photo 7).

Clerestory Light:

The soda factory has a clerestory light that measures 11 feet (south to north) and 11 feet (west to east) located at the room's approximate center. Each side of the clerestory has four nine-light windows (Photo 14).

Roofs:

Low-pitched, asphalt roofing surrounded by parapet walls at three separate levels cover the entire building. The two docks have shed roofs.

Chimney:

A single-stack, square-shaped, brick chimney at the north center of the agent's office serves that area. Other chimneys built into exterior walls are located in the assistant agent's office at the west wall, soda factory at the west wall, and stable at the south wall.

Decorative Features:

Decorative details occur for the most part on the south facade. They include:

- 1) Stone lugsills and bands of voussoirs trimming each window (described above).
- 2) Limestone base from grade to the first floor line.
- 3) A wood and metal board defining the roofline.
- 4) A three-stepped ascending parapet wall from west and east topped with limestone caps and accentuated with four decorative ornaments, also Eselohren (mule ears).
- 5) Recessed side panels coordinated with the ascending stepped parapet walls.
- 6) Decorative cast iron gates and brick post enclose the side courtyard.

INTERIOR

First Floor:

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The entire first floor is used for museum exhibits with the exception of the assistant agent's office which has been subdivided into the museum office and a restroom area. There is no central corridor system, but instead a flow from one room into the next from south to north. The agent's office has the original pine wood floor. The walls consist of box car siding wood wainscot with painted plaster above. The ceiling is original ornate metal painted white. All wood is walnut in color. Centered in the north wall is a wood burning fireplace.

North through the agent's office through a single doorway is the soda factory. The soda factory has a concrete floor with a wood patterned vinyl tile covering. Walls are masonry painted white. The ceiling is wooden box car siding with two heavy wooden beams running west to east, one at each side of the clerestory light. Two heavy timber columns are located at the center of the beam. Ceiling, beams, columns, and clerestory interior are all painted white. The loading dock located to the east of the soda factory has an exposed concrete floor and exposed wood roof framing painted white.

Continuing north from the soda factory through a single wood door is the cooling room. The floor is concrete covered with a wood patterned vinyl tile. Walls have been covered with painted sheetrock with accents of wallpaper. The ceiling is covered with painted sheetrock. The recent addition of a stairway has provided access to the ice storage room above.

The ice storage room has a wood floor covered with carpet. The north, east and west walls are exposed masonry. The south wall is painted sheetrock. The ceiling is painted sheetrock. An exposed heavy truss dissects the room from south to north with one heavy wood column near the center point. This room is used for museum exhibits.

Continuing north from the first floor cooling room through another single wood doorway and down four steps to grade level is the stable. The floor is exposed concrete with two inch thick wooden planks covering the horse stalls. The walls are masonry painted white. The ceiling is exposed wooden structure painted white.

To the east is a dock area with exposed concrete floor and exposed wood roof framing. This area has recently (1985) been temporarily enclosed with wood framing that can be removed without altering the original structure. This space is used for museum exhibits. Above the stables and accessed by means of a ladder through a floor opening is the hay storage. The floors are wood. The walls are exposed masonry and the ceiling is exposed wood construction.

Ceiling Heights:

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Agent's office - 14 feet
Cooling room - 8.5 feet
Ice storage - slopes south to north from 15 feet to 13 feet
Stable - 10 feet
Hay storage - 8 feet

Alterations:

(Alterations and date)

- 1974 - Added 1800s staircase for easy access to top floor.
- 1974 - Added old ornate iron gates between Anheuser-Busch Building and Dunning Building (built in 1800s) to the east front (former driveway).
- 1985 - Enclosed the covered loading dock at the north end of east side of building.

Condition and Present Status:

The museum is in excellent condition and is open to the public for use at this time.

The building to the west and adjoining the museum is presently being remodeled for expansion of museum exhibits and an art gallery. This masonry building and the Anheuser-Busch Building have double walls between them.

Site:

The Anheuser-Busch Brewery Association Building is located off the northwest corner of the courthouse square, facing south on Franklin Street. Situated in the heart of Clinton's business district, commercial buildings, predominantly of 19th century vintage, are located on all surrounding blocks facing the courthouse and on the streets branching from the square. Two buildings within a block are now on the National Register of Historic Places. A herringbone pattern brick sidewalk adjoins the museum on the front (south elevation) to the curb. The entrance is off this walk. To the east is a brick paved open side garden with a decorative wooden fence at the north, an existing masonry building to the east, and a masonry post and cast iron gate system to the south.

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SUMMARY: The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building, 203 W. Franklin Street, Clinton, Henry County, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE and under Criterion A in the area of COMMERCE. Constructed in 1886, the building was designed by architect E. Jungenfeld, who had also designed many of the buildings in the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in St. Louis (NRHP and NHL 1966). Jungenfeld utilized elements of the Romanesque style and additional details, such as Eselohren (mule ears) to create a design which also served as corporate symbol for the Anheuser-Busch companies.¹ The building has retained most of its original exterior features, as well as its general interior plan. The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building also represents the enormous impact of the railroads in Missouri on the establishment of distribution networks and the expansion of commerce first on a statewide and later a nationwide basis. Its location on the northwest corner of the courthouse square was in the business center of Clinton, and also a convenient distance from the railroads which were essential to a beer distribution center. The period of significance for the building extends from 1886, its date of construction, to 1920, when the building was sold by Anheuser-Busch.

ELABORATION: Clinton was platted in 1837. In 1840, it had a population of one hundred; by 1850, its population was only 250. The town was incorporated in 1858, but continued to grow slowly. In 1860, its population had reached five hundred, and, by 1870, the small agricultural community contained only 640 people.

Also by 1870, however, the post-war railroad boom which had engulfed Missouri finally reached Clinton. On July 18, 1870, the Tebo and Neosho Railroad (T&N) was completed to the town. Later the same year the T&N merged with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad (MKT) and Clinton became a through station on the MKT main line. The arrival of the railroad signaled "a manufacturing fever"² in the town and, by 1880, its population had soared to 2,868. A number of additional railroad lines and branches followed the acquisition of the MKT, including the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, incorporated in 1884 as a branch of the Saint Louis-San Francisco, or Frisco. In addition, Clinton served as the headquarters for the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, also a subsidiary of the Frisco.³

Fast and dependable freight and passenger service gave the people of Clinton a ready access to markets and quick delivery of merchandise to and from the merchants of Clinton. Clinton became a bustling young city. Not only did the railroads connect Clinton with the outside world, but they made possible the establishment of various industries which afforded employment to large numbers of Clinton citizens. Without the railroads, Clinton would not only have remained a country village, but industries such as Larabee Mills, great grain

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elevators, poultry houses, hatcheries, coal mining, an electric power plant and many others, would not have developed.

In the late 19th century, most Clinton business centered around the courthouse square. Along with the railroads, the central location of the town made it a logical location for a distribution center. This was the opinion of many business owners, including Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association of St. Louis, Missouri, who chose to put one of their distribution centers in Clinton.

In 1857, Eberhard Anheuser bought a small, bankrupt brewery in St. Louis. By 1860, Anheuser's operation was only one of forty breweries active in the city. In 1865, Anheuser's son-in-law, Adolphus Busch, purchased a junior partnership in his father-in-law's business. Busch introduced innovative marketing and advertising strategies to the Anheuser Company. In 1873, a pasteurized, bottled beer was perfected, allowing the large scale exporting of the product. Busch also pioneered the use of refrigerated railroad cars for distribution, allowing the company to capture a large share of the Southern market after the Civil War. In 1875, the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association was formed, and, the following year, began marketing Budweiser, which became one of the world's leading beers. By 1900, Anheuser-Busch operated the largest brewery in the world and produced nearly one million barrels of beer per year.⁴

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association located their operation in Clinton because of the proximity to railroads. By May 1884, the Anheuser-Busch warehouse located near the MKT depot handled an average of six carloads of beer a month. Distribution centers or icehouses were the hubs of regional beer distribution networks interconnected by rail. Refrigerated railcars would be loaded with beer in St. Louis and then shipped throughout the country. Strategically placed icehouses with their artificial ice machines would replace the ice that had melted within the walls of the railcar enroute. These facilities could also store a quantity of beer for later distribution around the region, thus eliminating the need to send partially filled railcars to meet an order. Finally, icehouse operations often sold their extra supplies of ice to other non-beer businesses, an activity which required rail transportation.⁵

Anheuser-Busch records show fifty-one dealers listed in 1913, the earliest year for which records are available, representing both icehouses and retail operations. F.A. Elsner was listed as "dealer" for Clinton.⁶ Clinton newspaper articles and history books show Elsner both as an agent for Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association and owner of an icehouse financed by Anheuser-Busch and later owned by Anheuser-Busch.

The site chosen for the Anheuser-Busch Building was conveniently located on the northwest corner of the courthouse square, with a driveway for the

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horse-drawn beer wagons going around the building that opened both onto Franklin Street on the south and Washington Street on the east. Architect E. Jungenfeld was responsible for the design of the building, which was constructed in 1886 by Henry A. Kratz, a prominent Clinton builder, at a cost of \$14,000.⁷ E. Jungenfeld, a well-known St. Louis brewery architect, designed most of the Anheuser-Busch buildings in St. Louis and outlying areas. According to an Anheuser-Busch publication, Anheuser-Busch Buildings are not only placed with due regard to convenience, but they have been constructed with an eye to architectural beauty, and their spires and domes and towers and perfect proportions--massive and imposing here; light, graceful and sky-piercing there--give particular pleasure to the eye and excite wonder in the beholder.⁸

After it was completed, the Clinton Anheuser-Busch building was touted to be "an excellent specimen of modern architecture."⁹ The office is elegantly furnished, a little paradise. The next room is a soda factory where the best of "pop" is made, and next is the beer refrigerator, with six carload capacity and colder than Greenland.¹⁰ The office shows excellent taste, finished with cherry, and walls decorated with costly pictures, one showing a part of the plant in St. Louis.¹¹

The building contained three main downstairs rooms--an office area, workroom, cooling room, and two large upstairs rooms. These rooms were used for ice storage and feed storage. The original refrigeration doors on the first floor illustrate a classic example of early architecture used by Anheuser-Busch. At the rear of the building is a stable which housed five horses. The partitions were dressed in oak, and a wagon shed was close by to serve as a wash rack. The horses were washed and groomed there daily, weather permitting.

There were no mechanical devices to cool the rooms, so ice had to be used. Ice was sometimes cut from the Artesian Lake and taken to the cooling rooms. Iced kegs of beer were distributed locally on a wagon drawn by horses. Quick dashes had to be made from the depot to the Anheuser-Busch distributing station, and then on to the local buyers while the beer was still cool. Often local "bar flies" were recruited to assist with the fast loading and unloading of the beer to speed up the deliveries.

Frank Elsner, dealer-agent, was a progressive citizen in his work for Anheuser-Busch and in the civic life of Clinton.¹² He brought the first phone lines into Clinton, stating that he could not do business without them. Up to that time, horses and wagons were used as means of communication. In 1892,¹³ Elsner built the first ice plant in Clinton, with a capacity of five tons. Later, he enlarged it to a fifty-ton capacity and shipped a carload of ice to a Kansas City ice company daily, besides supplying all the small towns

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adjacent to Clinton. This was a boost to the local economy. The Anheuser-Busch agent kept special pigeon nests and pens over the wagon shed. He liked to catch and dress the birds which he shipped to Anheuser-Busch headquarters in St. Louis. These birds were sent as goodwill offerings, and they were gratefully received by the beer executives.

In 1920, Leroy Lobaugh purchased the Anheuser-Busch building and used it as a feed and produce business for many years.¹⁴ The original offices were used as office space and the other rooms were used for storage and work space. The drive around the building served well for loading and unloading feed and produce. The Lobaugh family remained owners until the building was sold to the third and present owner, the Henry County Historical Society.¹⁵

ENDNOTES

¹Making Friends is Our Business - 100 Years of Anheuser-Busch, (St. Louis: Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., 1953). Copy located at the Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri.

²History of Henry and St. Clair Counties, Missouri (St. Joseph, MO: National Historical Company, 1883; reprint ed., Clinton, MO: Henry County Historical Society, 1968), p. 328.

³"Railroads Develop the Golden Valley", Clinton Eye, September 19, 1936. Copy located in Henry County Library; V.V. Masterson, The Katy Railroad and the Last Frontier (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1952), pp. 79-81; and George H. Drury, comp., The Historical Guide to North American Railroads (Milwaukee: Kalmbach Books, 1985), p. 287.

⁴The WPA Guide to 1930s Missouri (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1986), p. 317; William E. Parish, A History of Missouri, 1860-1875, 5 vols. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971-), 3:224; and James Neal Primm, Lion of the Valley: St. Louis, Missouri, 2d ed., Western Urban History Series, vol. 3 (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1990), pp. 347-349.

⁵Correspondence dated April 24, 1990, from Mary Lou Brown, Curator of Collections/Assistant Archivist, Anheuser-Busch Companies, St. Louis, Missouri. Letter in possession of the Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri.

⁶Ibid.

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⁷Kathleen White Miles, Annals of Henry County, 1885 to 1900 (Clinton, Missouri: The Printery), 1:20. Copy located in Henry County Library. Correspondence dated September 13, 1989 from Curator of Collections/Assistant Archivist, Anheuser-Busch Companies, St. Louis, Missouri. Letter in possession of the Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri.

⁸Making Friends is Our Business - 100 Years of Anheuser-Busch, (St. Louis: Anheuser-Busch Companies, Inc., 1953). Copy located at the Henry County Museum, Clinton, Missouri.

⁹Miles, p. 20.

¹⁰Ibid, p. 40.

¹¹Ibid, p. 162.

¹²"Henry County Scrapbook - Volume 2", page 1845.

¹³"Henry County Scrapbook - The Years Between the Wars - Volume 1", page 234.

¹⁴Warranty Deed, Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association to Leroy and Leslie Lobaugh, September 3, 1920. Deed in possession of Henry County Historical Society, Clinton, Missouri.

¹⁵Warranty Deed, Leslie Lobaugh to Henry County Historical Society, April 25, 1974. Deed in possession of Henry County Historical Society, Clinton, Missouri.

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Kansas, 1986.

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Section number 11

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-
1. Irene H. Farmer, Corresponding Secretary
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Original draft, items 7 and 8

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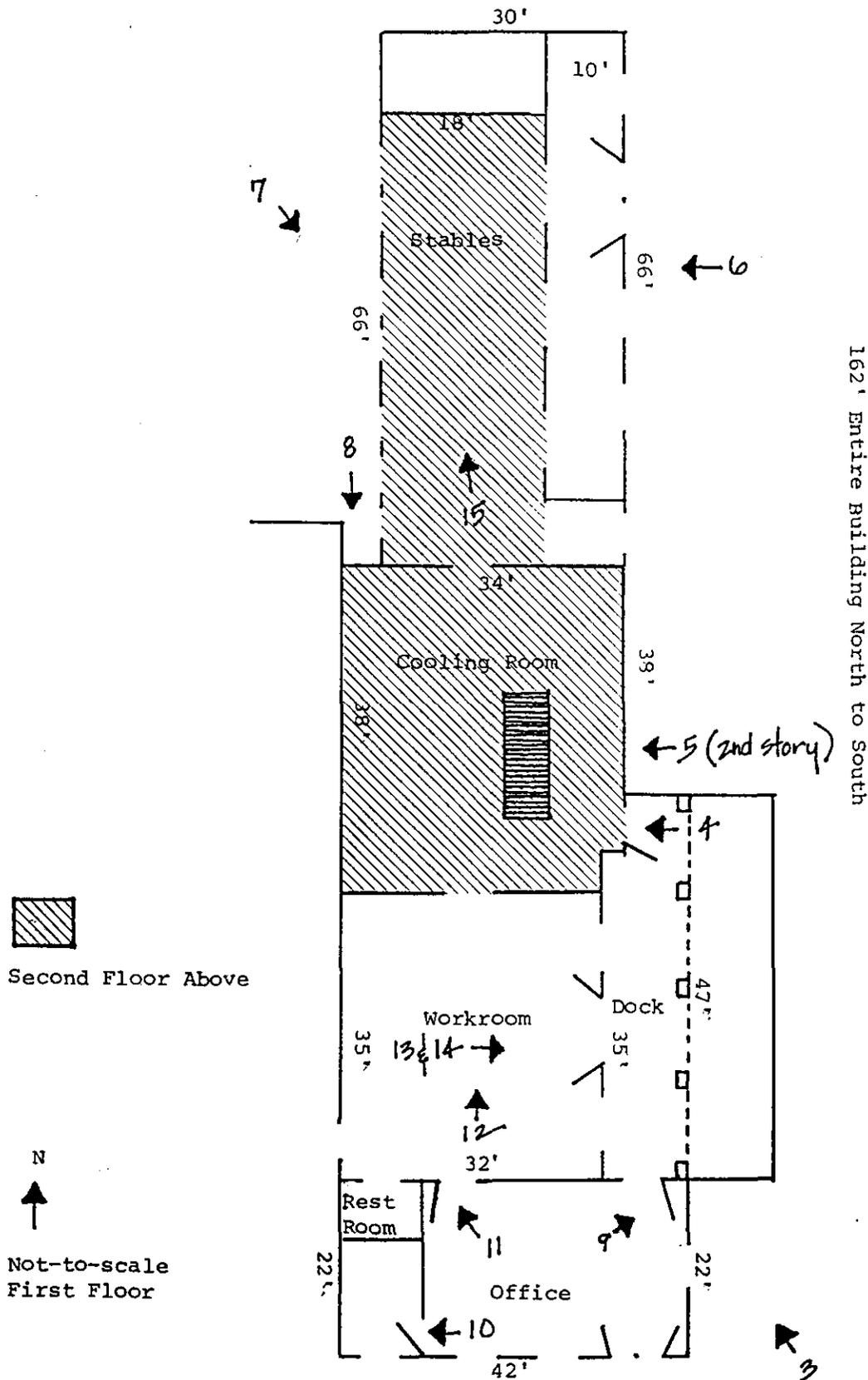
Editor and revisions, items 7 and 8

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Editor and revision, item 8

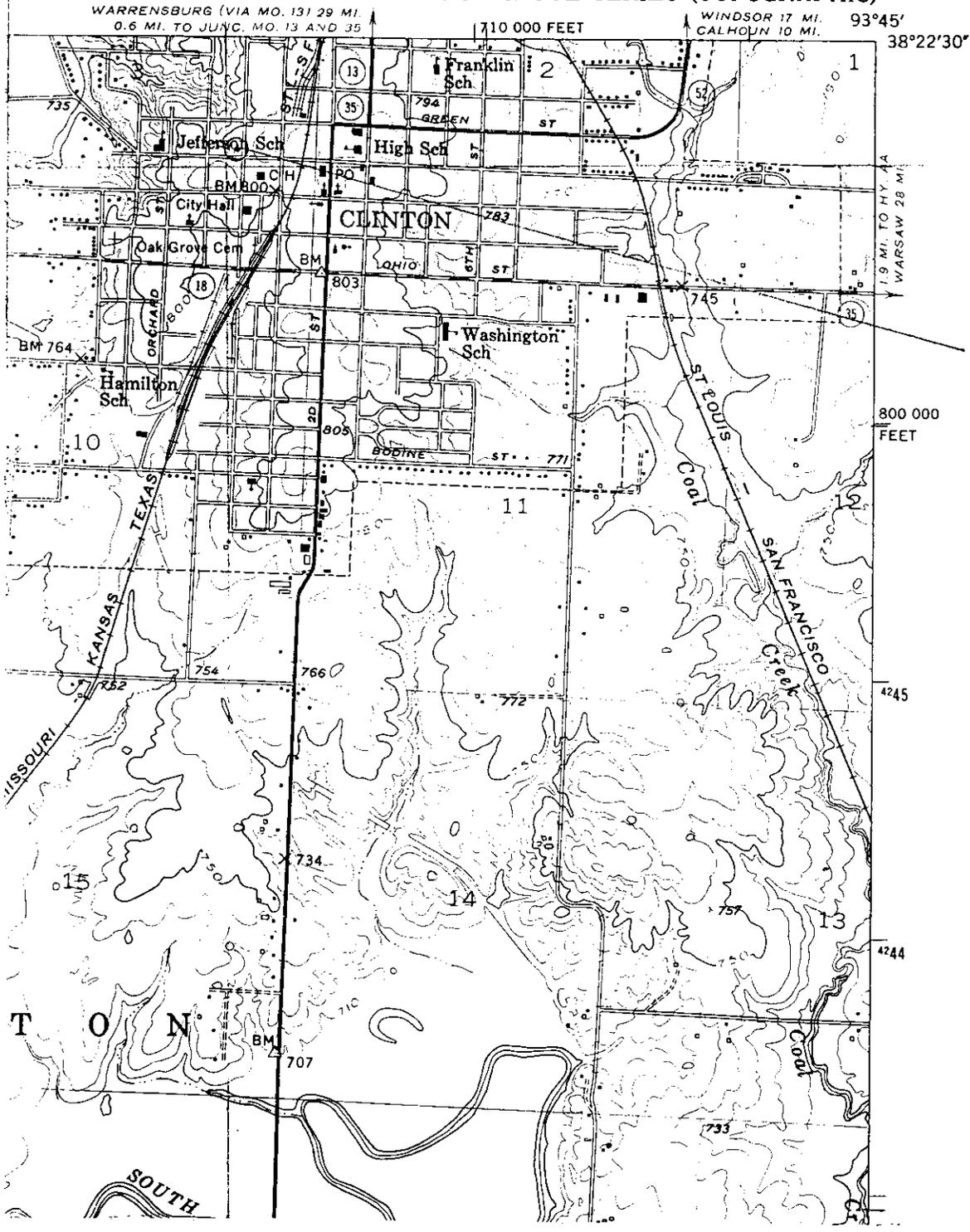
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION BUILDING
 203 West Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri

Photo Views



CLINTON SOUTH QUADRANGLE
 MISSOURI-HENRY CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7260 1 NW
 (CALHOUN WEST)



Amherster-Busch Building Association Building
 203 West Franklin St,
 Clinton, Henry Co., Missouri 64735
 Zone 15 / 432 030ME / 4247040 MN

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building

2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri 64735-

3. Photographer: Unknown.

4. Date unknown

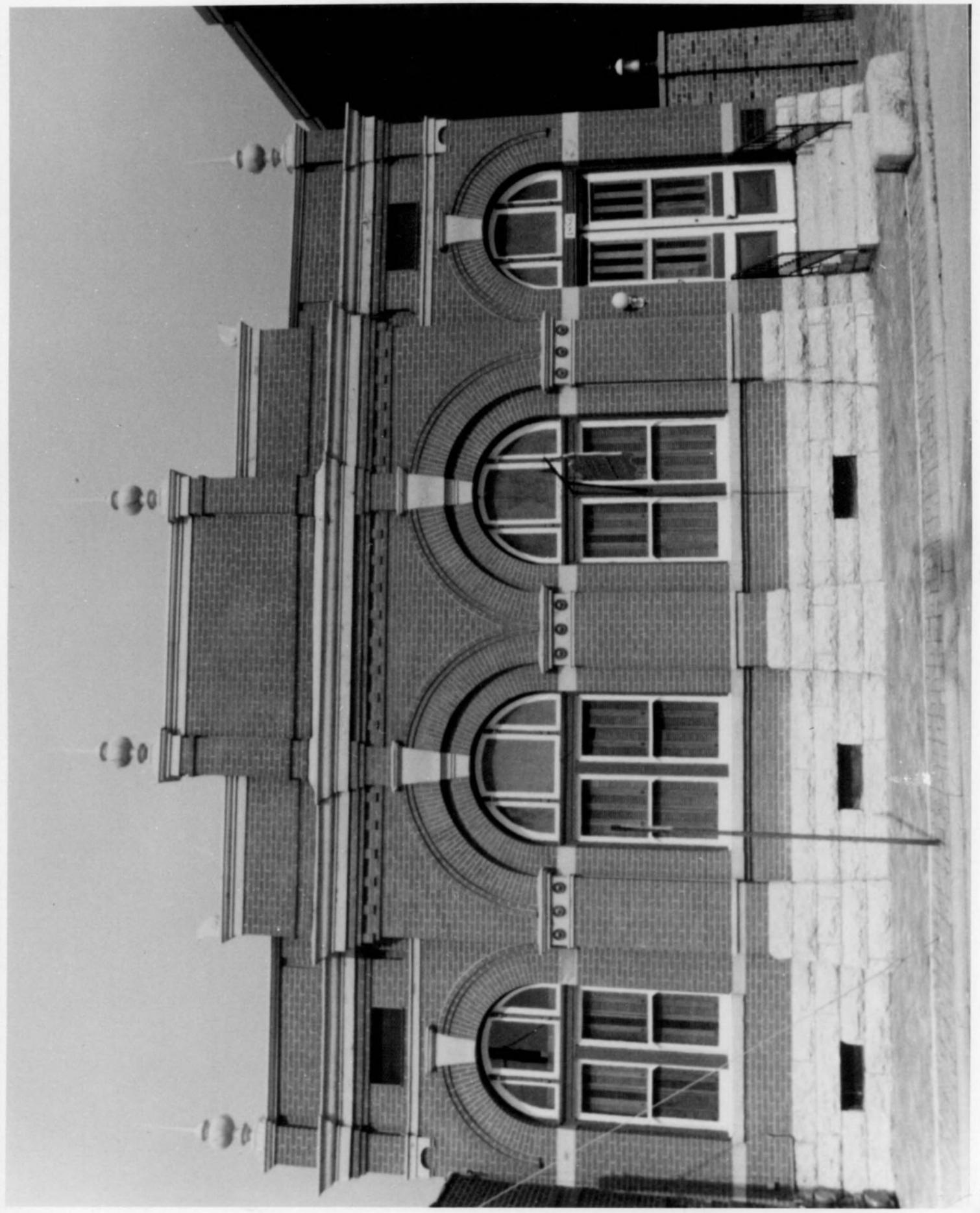
5. Photograph courtesy of Clinton Chamber of Commerce

6. Photograph taken from Southeast to Northwest showing
downtown Clinton with Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association
Building in northwest corner of photograph off the Courthouse
Square.

7. Photograph 1 of 19



1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri 64735
3. Ben C. Farmer
Henry Co.
4. October 30, 1989
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri
6. Photograph taken from South to North
7. Photograph 2 of 17



East Elevation - South

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri
3. Photographer - Ben C. Farmer
4. Date, November 15, 1990
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri
6. Photograph taken from South to slightly Northwest.
7. Photograph 3 of 17



1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri: 64735
3. Photographer Ben C. Farmer
4. October 30, 1989
5. Negative located at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo.
6. Photograph taken from East to West
7. Photograph 4817

Dutch doors leading from loading dock into beer cooling room.



1. Anheuser Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri, 64785
3. Ben O. Farmer
4. October 30, 1989
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St, Clinton, Missouri
6. Photograph taken from East to West
7. Photograph 5 of 17

Shows Dutch doors and ladder leading to ice storage room, upper elevation. Note hook.



North end of East elevation showing north end of F.R.B.
Building - where it is about two feet from building to North of it.

It is not possible to photograph the North elevation.

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri; 64735-
3. Photographer: Ben Farmer
4. Date: November 15, 1990.
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo.
6. Photograph taken from East to West
7. Photograph 6 of 17.



West Elevation

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building

2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri

3. Photographer - Ben C. Farmer

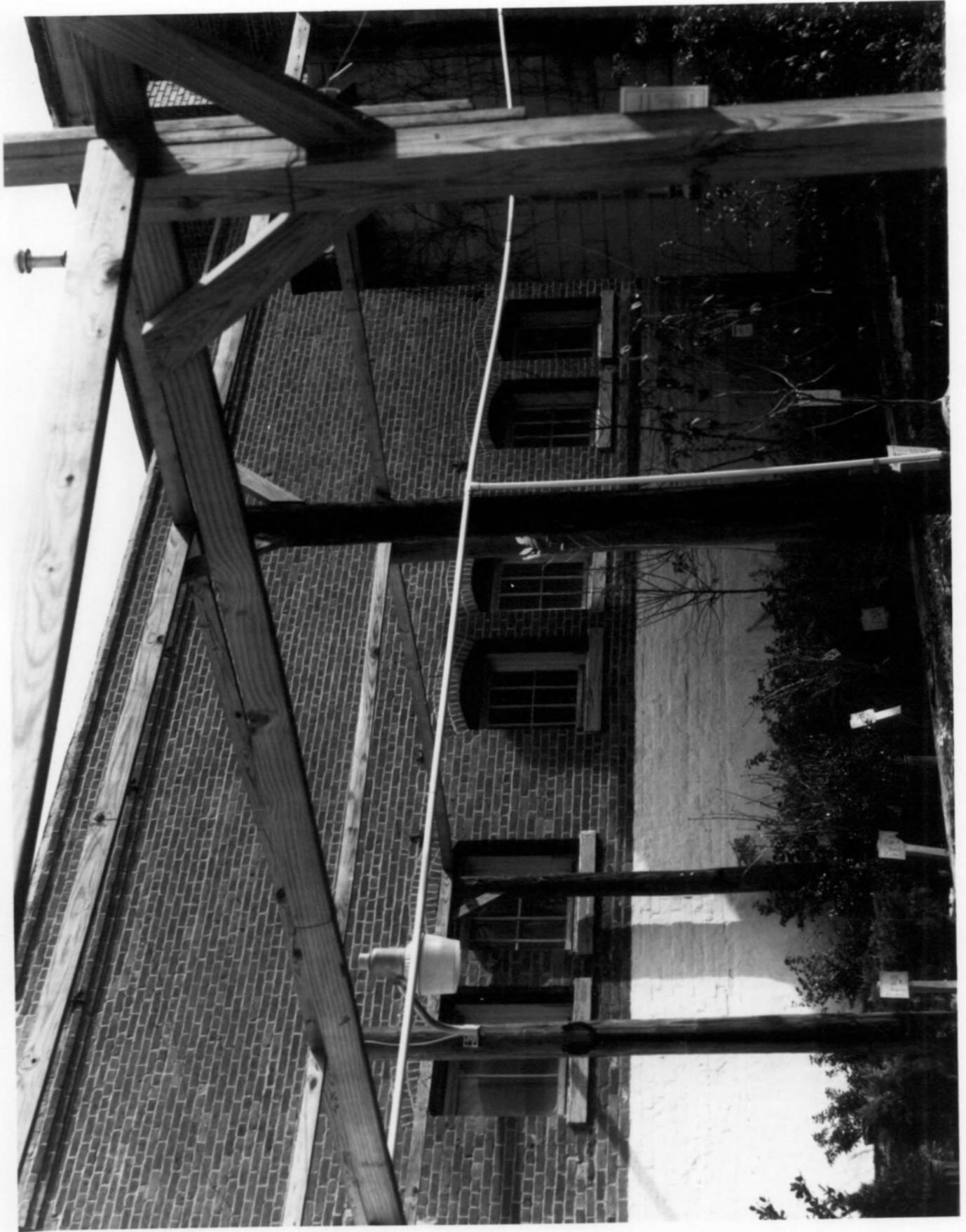
4. Date, November 15, 1990

5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri

6. Photograph taken from West to East.

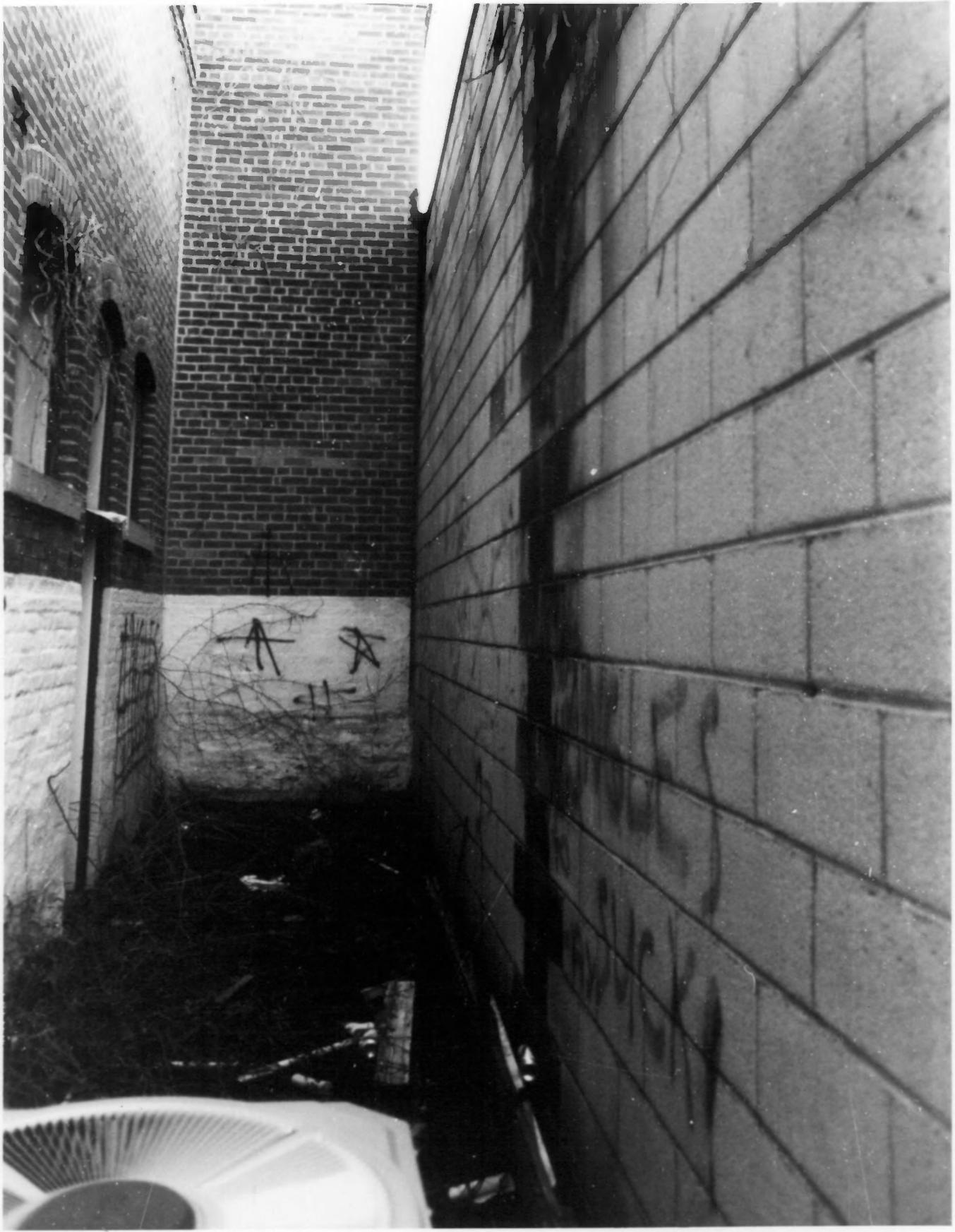
7. Photograph 708117

Framework in foreground is not connected to Anheuser-Busch Building. It is a part of a Nursery



West Elevation - Showing where the Anheuser
Busch Building joins building on West

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri;
3. Photographer: Ben C. Farmer
4. Date - November 15, 1990
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri;
6. Photograph taken from North to South
7. Photograph 8 of 17.



Agents Office

1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Mo. 64735
3. Photographer: Ben C. Farmer
4. Date- November 15, 1990
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri.
6. Photograph taken from Southwest to Northeast
7. Photograph 9 of 17.



Agents Office
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building

2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri

3. Photographer: Ben C. Farmer

4. Date: November 15, 1990

5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri

6. Photograph taken from East to West

7. Photograph 10 of 17.



Agents Office
1. Inhouser-Busch Brewing Association Building

2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri

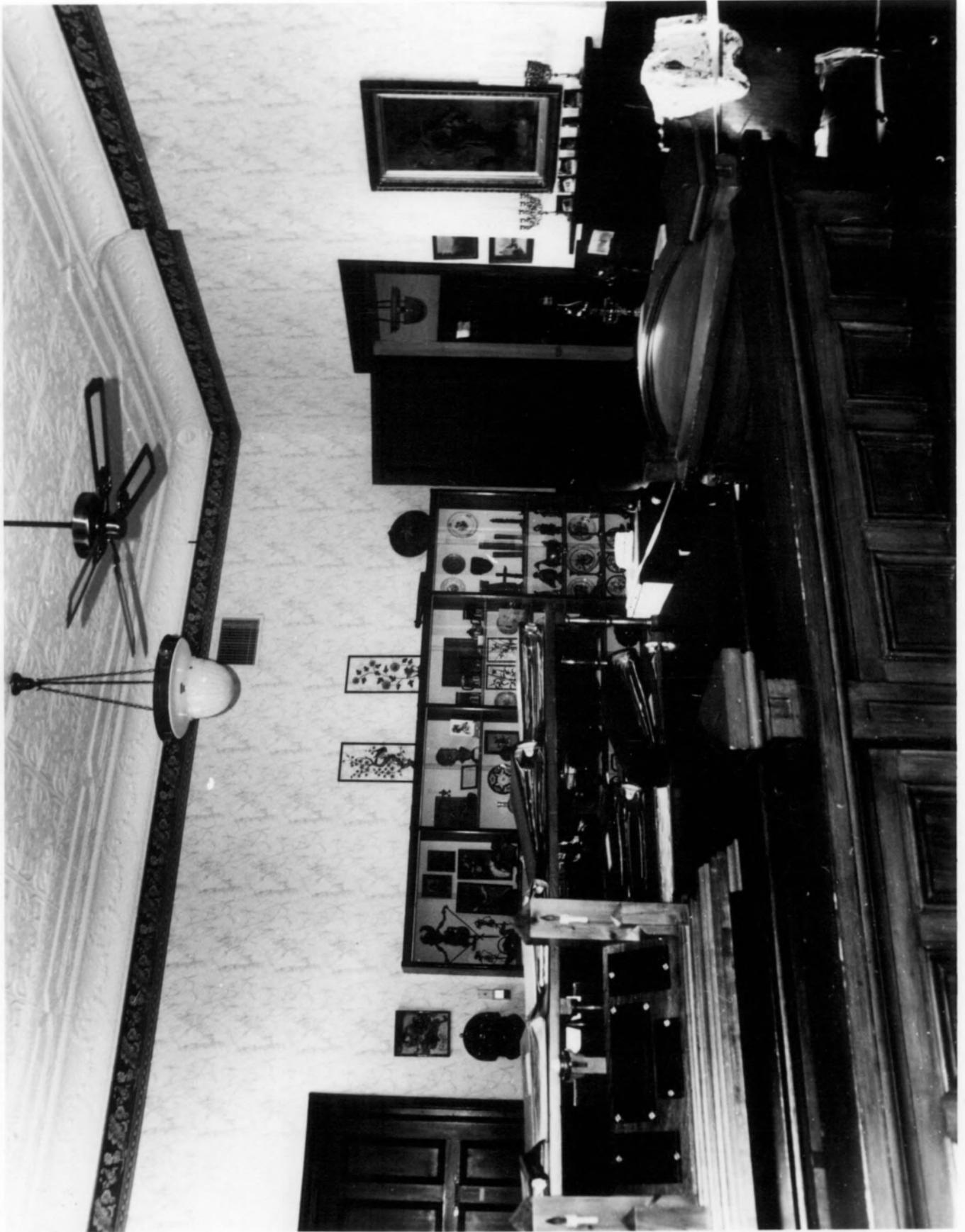
3. Photographer - Ben C. Farmer

4. Date November, 1990

5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo

6. Photograph taken from East to West

7. Photograph 11 of 17



1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri 64735
3. Photographer - Ben C. Farmer
4. October 30, 1989
5. Photograph located at 115 E. Wilson St, Clinton, Mo.
6. Photograph taken from S. to N.
7. Photograph 12 of 17

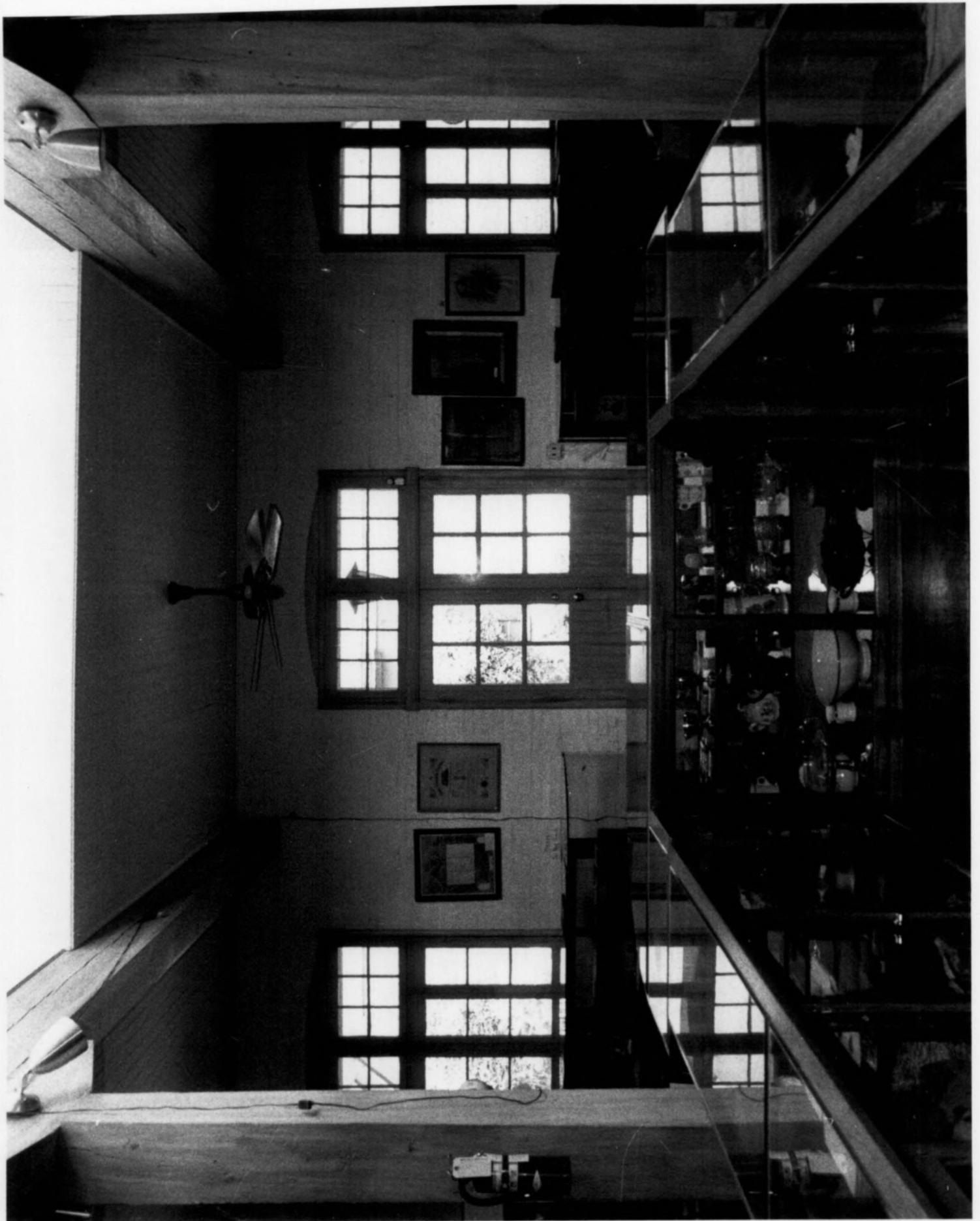
Workroom/soda factory looking north through door
into cooling room.

Note staircase in next room



1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building.
2. 203 W. Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri: 64735-
3. Photographer: Ben C. Farmer
4. October 30, 1989.
5. Negative located at 115 E. Wilson St, Clinton, Mo.
6. Photograph taken from West to East.
7. Photograph 13 of 17

Shows Workroom/Soda factory with doors leading to loading dock.



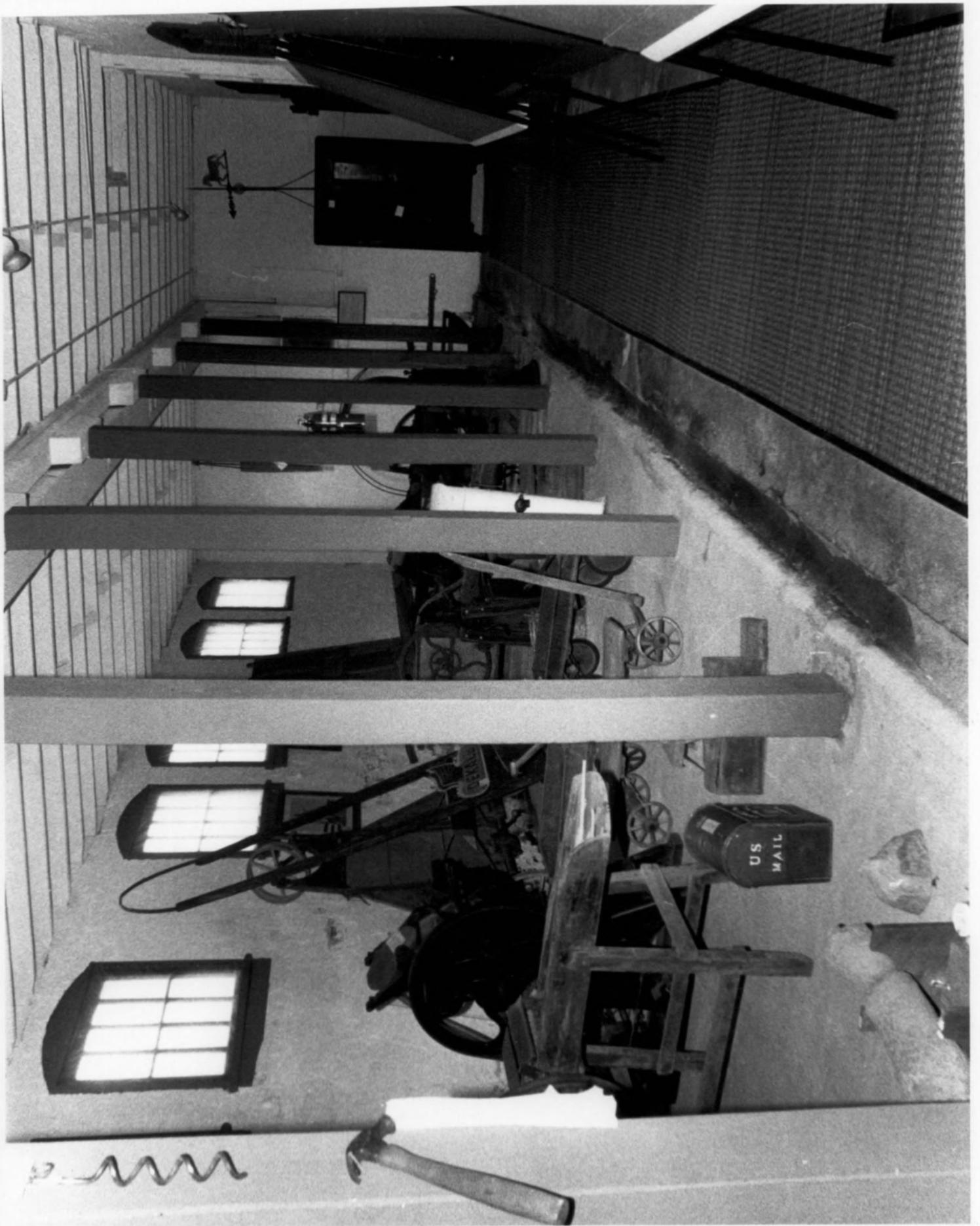
- Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building
1. 203 West Franklin Street, Clinton, Missouri 64735-
 2. Photographer - Ben C. Farmer
 3. October 30, 1989
 4. Negative located at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Missouri, 64735
 5. Photograph taken from W. to E.
 6. Photograph 14 of 17

Clerestory Windows in workroom/soda factory.



1. Pilsener-Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Missouri; 64735-
3. Ben C. Farmer
4. October 30, 1987
5. Negative located at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo. 64735-
6. Photograph taken from S. to N.
7. Photograph 15 of 17

Old Stables



On left - 1. Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association Building

2. 208 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Mo.

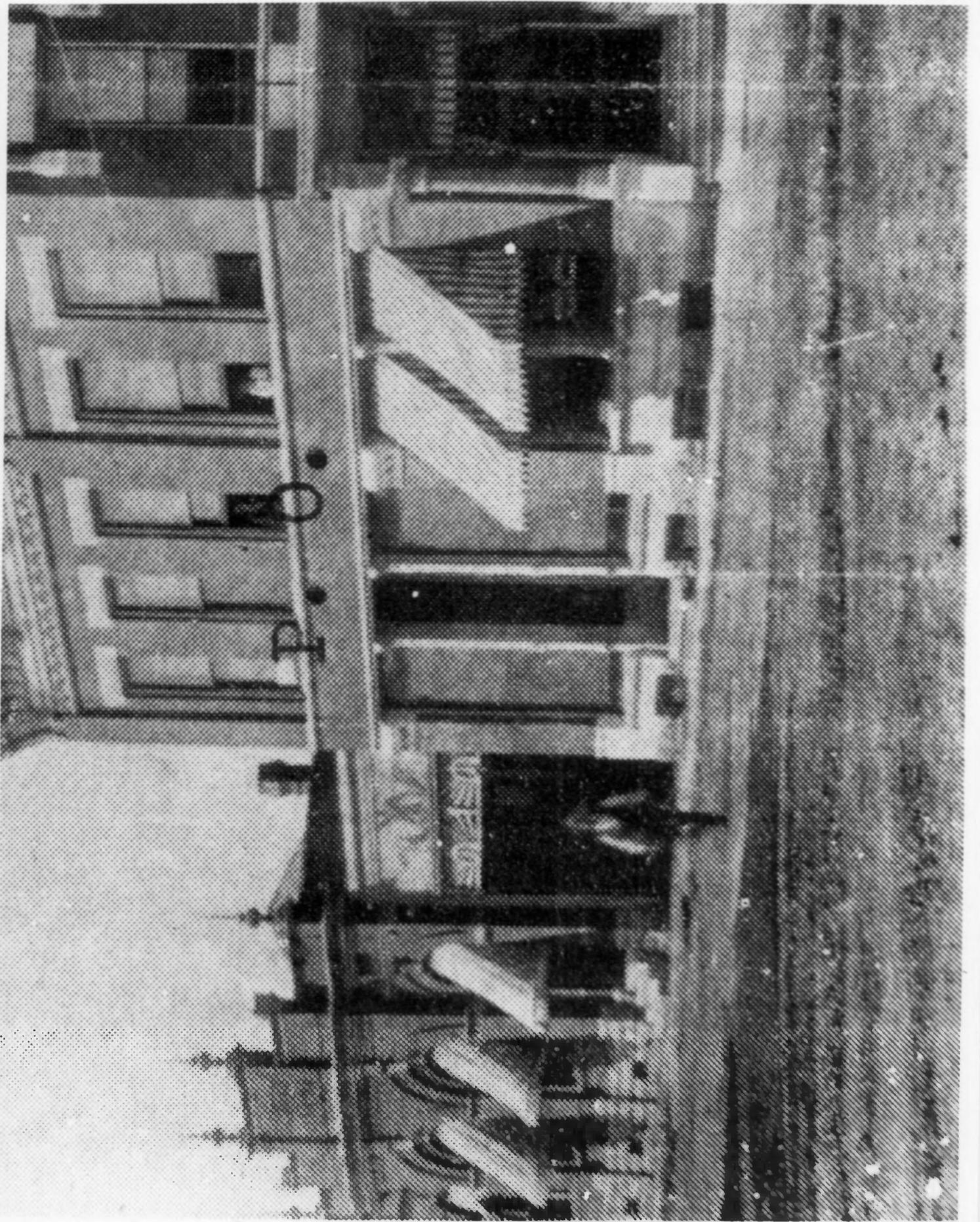
3. Unknown-picture from old Postcard.

4. Postcard dated July 20, 1908 4:30 p.m.

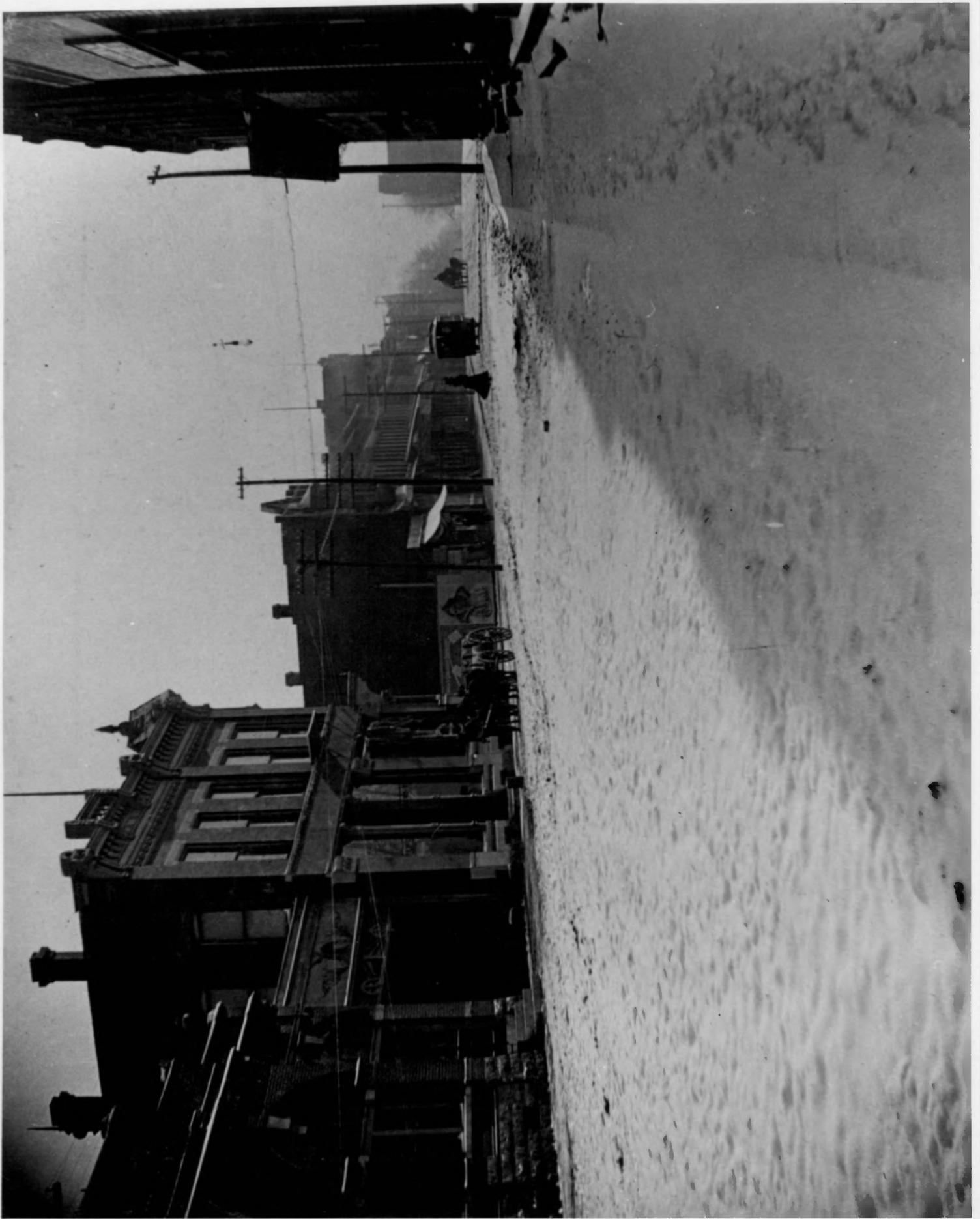
5. 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo.

6. Taken from S. E. to N.W. Shows South facade of building.

7. Photograph 16 of 17



1. On far left - Anheuser. Busch Brewing Association Building
2. 203 W. Franklin St., Clinton, Mo. 64735
3. Photographer - Unknown. from files of "Daily Democrat" newspaper
Clinton, Mo.
4. Date April, 1899.
5. Negative at 115 E. Wilson St., Clinton, Mo.
6. Photograph taken from Southwest to Northeast showing
South Facade
7. Photograph 17 of 17.



EXTRA
PHOTOS















ART
Crown
Fourth
South
Hallway A



THE ANHEUSER - BUSCH BUILDING
HAS BEEN PLACED ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AUGUST 9, 1991





